

Sheep Interest.

The Price of Wool.

Editor Register and Journal.—I notice in the West Cornwall items in your last issue that farmers "do wonder if it pays to raise wool and sell it at 15 cents a pound." I would like to ask the farmers who and what is the cause of their selling wool at 15 cents, or who set the price at 15 cents? Was it not the farmers themselves? As long as the annual shearing at Middlebury, the conversation among the farmers was, "Are you going to sell your wool for 12 or 15 cents. They say it is all they are going to pay this year?" and such like, when in fact not a single buyer in Addison county had said a single word about 12 or 15 cents or even asked a man to sell his wool at any price. At the same time the buyers stood by and heard the conversation and learned the price from the farmers. Thus they came out, as Mr. Twitchell has, and says, "We will pay 15 cents for wool; and I for one would call a man a fool to pay more after he heard it said that 15 cents was all they expected."

E. S. WRIGHT.

We fear our correspondent's theory is not quite right. The fact seems to us to be that the quantity of wool in the market and the demand for it are such that 15 cents or thereabouts is the highest price buyers can pay and stand a fair chance of coming out of their transactions whole. The "City Article" of the Boston Journal of Friday last gave these figures for unwashed wools:

The sales of unwashed wools show a considerable increase over previous weeks, amounting to 819,600 pounds of all kinds. The sales include 47,800 pounds Texas, of which 10,000 pounds sold at 15 cents, 7800 pounds at 17 cents, 10,000 pounds at 15 cents and 20,000 pounds on private terms. The transactions in territory wool have been 219,300 pounds for the week, and include 20,000 pounds Montana at 21 cents, 8000 pounds fine at 10 cents, 16,000 pounds fine at 16-12 cents, 5000 pounds medium at 17 cents, 1000 pounds at 16 cents, and 75,000 pounds at 19 to 25 cents and 27,000 pounds fine at 21 to 25 cents per pound. In Georgia wool sales of 25,000 pounds on private terms. In unwashed and unmerchanted fleeces the sales have been 421,000 pounds, and include 10,000 pounds Orléans at 21 cents, 16,000 pounds at 20 to 22-12 cents, 3500 pounds at 22-12 cents, 175,000 pounds at 14 to 24 cents, 4000 pounds at 24 cents, 15,000 pounds at 15 to 20 cents, 2000 pounds at 25 cents, 25,000 pounds at 11 to 23 cents, 10,000 pounds at 18 to 20 cents, 10,000 pounds at 16 to 18 cents, 102,000 pounds at 15 to 21 cents and 3000 pounds at 20 cents per pound.

The latest Texas paper received contains lists of sales from which we quote this paragraph:

B. Oppenheimer & Co. received 475 bags, and sold 29 bags six months medium at 13-12 cents; five bags medium 13-34 cents; thirty-one bags, fine, 14-34 cents; forty-four bags ditto, bright, 15-12 cents; nine bags mixed grade, 12 months, at 16 cents and 35 bags good medium to fine, 12 months, at 17-34 cents; 10 bags six mos., fine, at 15 cents.

All the figures given above tend to show that the buyers pay about what they can afford to pay. If our farmers held their wool at 20 cents, we fear they would be obliged to keep it some time. Ours is a great country, especially so when considered as a wool-producing country; and any stand which the farmers of Addison county, or of Vermont, or, indeed, of all New England might take on the wool question, would have but slight effect on the market price of that product.

Sheep and wool are capable of great improvement, and the shepherd who is most successful in this work is the one who will make the most money out of the business. When there are two elements to be improved it gives a wider scope for the farmer to tax his taste and ingenuity in breeding up. When by constant attention to the improvement of his sheep a breeder has secured an animal having a heavy high-grade fleece, on a well developed carcass, he will have about the most profitable animal that can be kept on the farm.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

Storse Department.

The Indiana Pacer.

The Indiana pacer is no longer termed a duffer and a loughie. The king of trotting sires is an Indiana pacer. This is a fact admitted by all. The Indiana breeders' association gives the pacer equal standing with the trotter, and the query is—Is he not the greater? I do not now call to mind a single great performer produced in Indiana, that is not connected with our pacing families. Blue Bull, Kramer's Rainbow, Tom Crowder, Pocahontas Boy, Grey's Tom Hal, and many others. I might name would have been considered princes had they been so fortunate as to have borne the poetical name of some horse brought from the deserts of Arabia. They have, without the aid of an aristocratic ancestry, by their individual merit, forced their way to the front, and although their ancestry may be as great a mystery as that of Melchisedec, yet they are now princes by conquest. Napoleon had not a drop of royal blood in his veins; nevertheless his genius made him the emperor of emperors. One prominent journal (and by the way, a great advocate of the pacer) in a recent issue insists that Blue Bull, as to his powers of begetting trotters, was an accident. I wish to examine that proposition for a minute. In some respects this is true—it was an accident, perhaps, that he fell into the hands of a great horseman, who appreciated him and developed his get, and brought them to the surface. What

would have been the result if Kramer's Rainbow, Grey's Tom Hal and many other pacers had fallen into the same hands? We can only figure by what Blue Bull and Pocahontas Boy have accomplished—they also would probably have been accidents. It was no more an accident that Blue Bull possessed the power to produce speed than it was an accident that Hambletonian (10) was gifted in the same way; each horse doubtless was more highly endowed in this respect than many others of equal breeding, but they each owe much of their success to the parties in whose charge they fell. I do not now remember of Hambletonian having any brother who approximated him in his produce, hence we might say with equal propriety that Hambletonian is an accident. There is another particular in which the success of each horse is to some extent the result of accident, and that is the class of mares brought to their embrace. Hambletonian was located where he had the best mares in the East; while Blue Bull served the class of speed-producing mares in Indiana—by accident he was located in that part of the State filled with Tom Crowder, Tom Hal, Legal Tender, General Taylor, Pocahontas and Red Buck mares, several of which families are the direct descendants of old Pacing Pilot. We think it a mistake when it is claimed that Blue Bull served inferior mares; an examination of the records of his get will show that those pacing-bred mares almost uniformly produced speed from anything, but not so much from steers, such as many of them are now being bred to, as they did from Blue Bull.

Again it is said that Blue Bull is phenomenal, only, in producing speed; that from a want of a trotting inheritance he has been unable to endow his sons with a like power, and that Hambletonian's greatness largely exists in the fact that his sons and grandsons are speed producers. At first flush there seems to be force in this argument. Blue Bull is represented in the 2330 list by but one grandson in the male line, while Hambletonian is represented by hundreds, but when carefully examined much of its force vanishes. Hambletonian has grandsons almost as old as Blue Bull himself, and much older than any entire son of Blue Bull. From the beginning of Hambletonian's life, he was considered a great horse—at 2 years old he sired four colts, one of which was Alexander's Abdallah, foaled in 1852; in 1853 Edward Wilkes and Volunteer were foaled; most of these and many other of his sons went into the stud at an early age and were bred on the very best of mares—thus the family started more than a quarter of a century ago; surrounded by the most favorable public opinion and aided by all of the best blood of the East and South, it would be expected to accomplish a great deal. With Blue Bull the circumstances were very different; his early life was spent in obscurity and a man who would have thought of keeping a son of the old horse for stock purposes 20 years ago would have been considered a crank. The old horse, at the time enjoyed the reputation of being a dunghill and duffer. His oldest entire sons are still young horses; the oldest of which I have any knowledge does not exceed 14 years. The lack of age is not the only obstacle that the sons of Blue Bull had to encounter. Before the colts of any of his sons were old enough to develop, the enemies of the old horse were convinced they would have to change their fight on the family; the performances of the Blue Bulls had silenced their charges that they were quitters and could not trot, so his enemies raised the cry that we still hear "that while Blue Bull produced trotters his sons would not," and so the cry goes all down the line. For that reason his sons have been deprived of the assistance of good mares and their produce have been neglected and undeveloped. The man who had a good mare would pass a young Blue Bull and breed to some son or grandson of Hambletonian, even if he was 17 or 18 years old and never had produced a trotter, simply because it was fashionable. They believed the stories of the men who had thousands of dollars invested in fashionably bred trotting stock, that Hambletonian was potent and Blue Bull was not—such foolishness is still being practiced. There are many men now passing such horses as Manlove's Blue Bull, by old Blue Bull, dam by Pocahontas Boy, and a full brother to Dandy Boy, 2:22; passing Elgin Boy, bred almost the same way, and full brother to Lady Elgin; passing Maze's Blue Bull, full brother to Waverly, and many other highly bred sons of Blue Bull, and breeding to horses that are neither trotters nor producers of trotters. It is a lamentable fact that even the friends of Blue Bull have failed to appreciate his sons as stock horses and even tried in some instances to take honors that belonged to them from them and credit them to the old horse. It would be equally as strange if the sons of Blue Bull, under the aforesaid state of facts had made a brilliant record in the stud as it would have been had the sons of Hambletonian failed with their surroundings.

Umo, in Frank Danton's *Spirit of the Turf* of Jan. 17, '85, states some facts that it would be well for the breeders of Indiana to earnestly consider. First—that all the sons of Hambletonian who have proved themselves phenomenal sires as to the number in the 2:30 list were foaled in '96 or prior to that time. Second—that 48 of Hambletonian's sons sired before 1860 produced 219 in the 2:30 list, while 34 of his sons sired after 1860 produced only 39. The last sons were sired while Hambletonian enjoyed his greatest reputation and whose dams possess the very richest strains of trotting blood. I have not the means of carrying the examination further at present, but would like to see a table showing what the sons of Hambletonian, sired in the last six years of his life, have produced. Now under all the foregoing circumstances and the further fact that many of the second Blue Bulls are showing speed at both the trot and the pace, is it not a little premature and unsafe to say that the sons of Blue Bull will not produce trotters; and here let us ask by the way of parenthesis, who bred the pacer Lottie P? Is she by the old horse or by Neosho? The next 10 years will

doubtless develop several of the sons of Blue Bull and perhaps as large a percent as those of Hambletonian, who will produce trotters—some of them may equal their sire or at least approach him as near as the sons of Hambletonian do their sire. They will have to win their way against prejudice and capital, as most all moneyed horsemen have their money invested in fashionably-bred stock and it is not to their interest that the pacer should continue to hold his supremacy. But it is the pacer that has made Indiana a national reputation, and we for one feel like saying "let us give the youngsters a chance before we condemn them." The uniformity with which our pacers have reproduced their speed has been one of their prime virtues and that too when an outcast, what will they do when appreciated and scientifically bred?—*Correspondence Western Sportsman.*

Temperance.

W. C. T. U.

"The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

President.....MRS. W. H. BUTTON
1st Vice President.....MRS. CYRUS HAMILTON
2d Vice President.....MRS. J. J. NOE
Secretary.....MRS. GEO. C. WALKER
Treasurer.....MRS. J. W. LOVETT
Editor.....MRS. W. W. THOMAS

Why the Drummer Left off Drinking.

The subjoined article is published by special request:

"No, I'll not drink with you today, boys," said a drummer to several companions, as they settled down in a smoking-car and passed the bottle. "The fact is, boys, I've quit drinking—I've sworn off."

His words were greeted with shouts of laughter from the jolly crowd around him. They put the bottle under his nose and indulged in many a joke at his expense, but he refused to drink, and was serious about it.

"What is the matter with you, old boy?" sang out one. "If you've sworn off drinking, something's up. Tell us what it is."

"Well, boys, I will, although I know you'll laugh at me. I'll tell you all the same. I've been a drinking man all my life, ever since I was married. As you all know, I love whisky—it's sweet as sugar to my mouth—and God only knows how I'll quit it. For seven years, at least, not a day has passed over my head without one drink, or more. But I am done. Yesterday I was in Chicago. On South Clark street a customer of mine keeps a pawnshop in connection with his other business. Well, I called on him, and while there, a young man of not more than twenty-five, wearing threadbare clothes and looking as hard as if he hadn't seen a sober day for a month, came in with a little pledge in his hand. Tremblingly he unwrapped it, and handed the article to the pawnbroker, saying:—

"Give me ten cents."

"And boys, what do you think it was? A pair of baby shoes; little things with the bottoms only a trifle soiled, as if they had only been worn once or twice."

"Where did you get these?" asked the pawnbroker.

"Got 'em at home," replied the man, who had an intelligent face and the manner of a gentleman, despite his sad condition.

"My—my wife bought them for our baby. Give me ten cents for 'em—I want a drink." "You had better take them back to your wife; the baby will need them," said the pawnbroker. "No, she won't, because—because she's dead. She's lying at home now—died last night." As he said this, the poor fellow broke down, bowed his head on the show case and cried like a child.

"Boys," said the drummer, "you can laugh if you please, but I—I have a baby of my own at home, and I swear I'll never drink another drop."

Then he got up and went into another car; no one laughed; the bottle disappeared, and soon each was sitting in a seat by himself reading a newspaper.

—*Chicago Herald.*

What the Community Gains by the Liquor Business.

Let us suppose an instance, such as occurs every day. John Jones has been, during the week, a capable and industrious workman, earning full wages every day. Saturday night he gets his pay and goes to the stores, where he falls in with boon companions and spends his week's wages at the grog shop, standing treat and drinking himself until his money is gone. Late at night he is put into the street drunk, the liquor-seller having got his money. Result the first: The liquor-seller has received, say \$12, of which at least three-fourths, or \$9, is profit. Result the second: Jones is arrested and put into the lock-up for the remainder of the night; in the morning he is brought before a magistrate and fined \$1 and costs, amounting to at least \$5, and usually more, for want of which he goes to jail for ten days. Result the third: Jones's family applies to the overseers of the poor for assistance, and they, being unable to refuse, are likely to expend \$5 or \$6. Total results, leaving out the moral deterioration of Jones and his family, \$9 profit to the liquor-seller, costs of prosecution paid by the county, Jones and his family supported at the expense of the town and county for ten days and Jones's productive labor for ten days lost to the community.

At the least calculation, in order that the liquor-seller may make his profit, the community has lost much more than an equal amount. In this instance I have supposed the liquor-buyer to spend a full week's wages, but the contrast is still greater if we suppose, as is more frequently the case, that the buyer has only money sufficient to buy liquor enough to cause his intoxication; that he is arrested and committed to jail for non-payment of fine and costs. The county then has the costs to pay, and the liquor-seller's profit is only a very small percentage of the expense he has caused the community.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Justice to Miss Willard.

The *Index*, published at Evanston, Ill., Miss Willard's home, makes this statement regarding the "revelation" which it was said Miss Willard had received:

It is due Miss Frances E. Willard that the paper in her own town should make a correction of the ridiculous telegram flying through the Associated Press the past week with the statement that she communicated to the Alton presbytery at Hillsboro, Ill., a "revelation" concerning its duty on the question of woman suffrage. Miss Willard promptly denied the allegation in the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, she not having directly or indirectly addressed the organization referred to on this or any other subject. The telegram must have had its origin in mistaken identity or malicious misrepresentation, and we ask our journalistic friends to make the amende honorable at once.

Notes.

The best answer to give those who think our good women are out of their spheres when they engage in temperance and missionary causes is to push the work in hand and let the world be convinced by the accomplishment of great good. The completed work will make all proper apologies and meet all opposing arguments. By and by these over-sensitive people will rejoice with us in the harvest to be reaped from our struggles. Let them misquote and misinterpret St. Paul as they will, facts will put another construction on these scriptures some day.—*Christian Standard.*

"The world is beginning to perceive," says Francis Galton, "that the life of each individual is in some real sense a continuation of the lives of his ancestors." We inherit from our parents our features, our physical vigor, our mental faculties, and even much of our moral character. Our descendants, in turn, will have reason to bless us if we hand down to them a pure, healthy, physical, mental and moral being.

It was the mistake of my life, which I entertained but a brief period—that beer was beneficial to anybody under any circumstances. I regard it not merely worthless, but as productive of a most diseased state of the whole system, the worse that it is often not suspected until too late.—[Dr. H. I. Bowditch, Boston.]

Ancient art represented the god of wine in the bloom of youth and in rosy plumpness, concealing the advancing bloating, and the occasional haggard emaciation. Modern literature sings the praises of the sparkling wine, but fails to tell of the woes which follow. The inspiration of truth, however, says, "At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—[Dr. Palmer.]

THE PRETTIEST LADY IN MIDDLEBURY.—Remark to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this L. Hanford will guarantee it to all Price 50 cents and \$1. Trial size free.

Central Vt. Railroad.

"EASTERN" STANDARD TIME.

COMMENCING MARCH 15, 1885.

Trains will leave Middlebury as follows:

GOING NORTH AND WEST.

3:36 a m NIGHT EXPRESS, from New York for Montreal, Ogdensburg, and the West, sleeping car to Montreal—daily except Mondays.

MIXED, for Rutland and intermediate stations.

8:38 a m EXPRESS MAIL, from New York, New London, Troy, Albany, Springfield and Boston for Burlington, Montpelier, St. Albans, Montreal, Ogdensburg and the West.

EXPRESS, from New York Albany, New York and Boston for Burlington, Montpelier, St. Albans, Montreal, Ogdensburg and the West. Far for car to Burlington.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

EXPRESS, for Boston, Worcester, New London, Springfield and New York, also Troy, Albany and New York.

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4:52 p m NIGHT EXPRESS, from Troy, Albany, New York and Boston for Burlington, Montpelier, St. Albans, Montreal, Ogdensburg and the West.

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